

based on a newly released treasure trove of archival material shedding more light on the interaction between complex times and a complex personality of significant contrasts.

Ben-Gurion was a politician-philosopher-poet, or equally the other way around, which he probably preferred. Born in Plonsk, Poland on October 16, 1886 as Daved Yosef Green, he died on December 1, 1973 in Tel Aviv, Israel shortly following the traumatic Yom Kippur War. Indicative of his total attachment to realizing the Zionist dream, he regarded his arrival in Jaffa, Palestine on September 7, 1906 from Odessa, Russia as his preferred birthdate so engraved on his state-ly memorial besides his wife Paula, in the Negev, Israel's mostly desert land.

Admired as likely Israel's leading founder, his finest hour, rightly identified by Segev, was his heroic decision to declare Israeli statehood on May 14, 1948 immediately following the British departure which upended its Mandate since 1917.

Early on in his budding career as a Zionist politician in Poland, he proved to be a master of detail, thoroughly studying any given subject before him, particularly recording in his notebook statistical and economic information. Ben-Gurion was also known to be a lover and obsessive collector of books, which he shipped home when abroad, amassing an impressive library. He favored Plato though he copied in ancient Greek from Aristotle; identifying with Plato's model of the philosopher-ruler he sought to blend his statesmanship for the reborn Jewish state given a long lack of sovereignty with a rabbinic tradition celebrating argumentation.

The late Professor Yigael Yadin, the famed Dead Sea Scrolls' scholar who served as IDF Chief of Staff and Deputy Prime Minister, is purported to opine that Ben-Gurion was envious of those with academic standing and thus his enormous drive for acquiring books. Ben-Gurion regarded Dr. Chaim Weitzmann, Israel's first President, who was instrumental in the breakthrough 1917 Balfour Declaration, as his archrival and refused to allow him to sign the Independence Declaration.

Ben-Gurion felt some guilt for not doing more to save fellow Jews during the Holocaust and his encounter with the surviving remnant was painful. He could not even bring himself to visit Poland at war's end and was relentless about the survivors leaving Poland for Germany's American zone through the B'richa (Escape) organization headquartered in Paris. My family and I were among some 200,000 surviving Jewish refugees enabled to leave Poland. Ben-Gurion's goal was to bring them all to the emerging Jewish state with my own family arriving there as Israel celebrated its first Independence Day. Earlier, Ben-Gurion sought to create a temporary Jewish State in Germany's Bavaria but denied by General Eisenhower, who did agree to settle in the American Zone many fleeing East European Jews.

Ben-Gurion bemoaned that the Holocaust deprived the nascent nation of its best human potential, more than the high number of Jewish victims. He credited the leadership and financial support of American Jews for making a critical difference in the 1948 War. He was concerned during the Cold War years that a Soviet nuclear strike on New York would deprive Israel of Jewish support, becoming convinced that Israel required a nuclear capability for its very survival, ever-worried of a second Holocaust. He believed in the potential of nuclear energy in developing the vast wilderness of the Negev's desert. Ben-Gurion viewed Israel as the only authentic Jewish center with "Hebrew Education" as the link with the Diaspora. Back in 1900 when he was only fourteen in Plonsk,

Poland, he established with two friends the Ezra Association, pledging to speak only Hebrew.

The multi-faceted Ben-Gurion opposed the watershed 1967 War, afterwards preferring a smaller Israel at peace with its Arab neighbors, attested in his support for the 1947 U.N. Partition Resolution. He died before witnessing Israel's negotiated peace with Egypt and Jordan along with the recent Abraham Accords, adding four more Arab countries. Ben-Gurion's single-mindedness and utter devotion to his cause of creating a Jewish state in times of unparalleled pain and messianic promise, remains his crowning glory. Both visionary and practical, Segev aptly concludes, "People believed in him because he believed in himself."

Rabbi Dr. Israel Zoberman is the founder of Temple Lev Tikvah in Virginia Beach. He was born in Chu, Kazakhstan, in 1945 to Polish Holocaust survivors and was raised in Haifa, Israel.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF FRED ARBANAS

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 2021

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to recognize the life and accomplishments of Fred Arbanas, who recently passed away at the age of 82. A husband, father, grandfather, athlete, public servant, and Kansas City icon, Fred was widely loved and will be fondly remembered. In his youth, Fred played for the Kansas City Chiefs and set records on the field. After his retirement from professional football, Fred dedicated himself to a life of service as an influential player in the Jackson County legislature for more than four decades of stunning community development.

Born in Detroit, Michigan, Fred's introduction to Kansas City was through his time on the Kansas City Chiefs, then the Dallas Texans, as a tight end. For eight years, Fred set records for the Chiefs and helped bring them to two Super Bowls and a World Championship. Before his remarkable life came to end, Fred had been inducted into the Chiefs' Hall of Fame, the Missouri Hall of Fame, the Michigan Hall of Fame, and the Pro Football Hall of Fame's All-Time AFL Team. Even in the face of an injury at the height of his career, Mr. Arbanas continued to play and persevere, inspiring those around him.

In 1973, after his departure from the NFL, Fred joined the Jackson County legislature. Between 1974 and 1989, Mr. Arbanas served as the chairman of the legislature four separate times. His tenure in politics was dedicated to transforming the County's recreational services and amenities. Over the course of his 41-year career, Jackson County came to boast the third largest county parks system in the United States, with more than 20,000 acres of land dedicated to that purpose. Fred also played a considerable role in the paving of every road in unincorporated Jackson County and in the relocation of the county jail, projects of great importance to the county at the time.

There is no doubt that Fred Arbanas was a pillar of the Jackson County community. His dedication to the county and his place in Kansas City history will not be forgotten; his con-

tributions to his community will be memorialized in the happy memories created in the green spaces his work made possible; and his inspiring example will be carried forward by a loving family and a grateful community, whose lives were touched, in so many ways, by his devotion to service. Fred is survived by his four children and eight grandchildren. His name will also live on through the Fred Arbanas Golf Course, christened in his honor.

Fred was an icon to his community and a model public servant. His good deeds and commitment to helping others bring to mind Acts 20:35: "In all things I have shown you that by working hard in this way we must help the weak and remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he himself said, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'" Fred Arbanas embodied what it means to give rather than receive. Whether he was giving his all on the field, or giving his service in the halls of the Jackson County legislature—whether he was giving to his team or to his community at large—Fred Arbanas was always giving.

Madam Speaker, please join me in remembering the incredible, vibrant life of Fred Arbanas. Please also join me in offering condolences to his family and all those mourning his loss. Let us seek to emulate his example in the work we do here in Congress by remembering that service is about setting our talents upon the altar of change and making life better for those in our communities.

TRIBUTE TO HONOR THE LIFE OF CHARLES GESCHKE

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 2021

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Charles Geschke, known to all as Chuck, a pioneer and a giant in Silicon Valley, who died on April 16, 2021, at the age of 81, at his home in Los Altos, California. He was born on September 11, 1939, and grew up in Cleveland, Ohio, where his father was a photoengraver and his mother a paralegal.

Chuck was a deeply faith-filled man who once considered entering the Catholic priesthood. He attended a Jesuit high school and studied liberal arts at Xavier University in Cincinnati. He earned a master's degree in mathematics there and later earned a Ph.D. in computer science at Carnegie Mellon. He worked as a math professor, then at the Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency. He was hired by Xerox to work at its Palo Alto Research Center where he met John Warnock, Ph.D., and they joined together in leaving Xerox to found what is now Adobe Inc.

Chuck created a highly successful and important company, one of Silicon Valley's greatest, that enabled desktop publishing which has had worldwide impact. The New York Times, (4/20/2021) opened its obituary of him by asking,

"If you sent a PDF on your computer today, thank him. In 1980, he and a colleague created a way of sending digital documents to a printer, starting a company, Adobe." In the same piece, the Times quoted him as saying this regarding his immense success: "Engineers dream of building something that millions of people will use; that's their ultimate goal."